

ESSEX
LUNATIC ASYLUM.

REPORT OF
THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,
REPORT OF
THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
AND OTHER PAPERS RELATING TO THE ASYLUM.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF QUARTER
SESSION, JANUARY, 1861.

GIBSON, { CLERK OF THE
PEACE.

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COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

CHARLES GRAY ROUND, ESQUIRE, CHAIRMAN,
THOMAS WM. BRAMSTON, ESQUIRE, M.P.,
THOMAS BURCH WESTERN, ESQUIRE,
THE REV. JOHN HEATLEY LEWIS, CLERK,
MAJOR SKINNER, R.A.,
THE REV. HASTINGS ROBINSON, D.D.
JOHN GURNEY FRY, ESQUIRE,
JOHN DAVIS, ESQUIRE,
THE REV. JOHN PEARSON, CLERK,
NATHANIEL CLARKE BARNARDISTON, ESQUIRE,
JOHN WATLINGTON PERRY WATLINGTON,
 ESQUIRE, M.P.
RICHARD BAKER WINGFIELD BAKER, ESQUIRE,
SIR THOMAS BARRETT LENNARD, BART.
CHARLES DU CANE, ESQUIRE, M.P.,
WILLIAM MICHAEL TUFNELL, ESQUIRE,

For the County.

EDWARD WILLIAMS, ESQUIRE, M.D.
HENRY WOLTON, ESQUIRE,

} *For the Borough of
Colchester.*

JOHN PAYNE, ESQUIRE,

} *For the Borough of
Maldon.*

THOMAS SMITH, ESQUIRE,
HENRY BURROWS, ESQUIRE,

} *For the Borough of
Saffron Walden.*

JAMES PARKER, Clerk to the Visitors.

HOUSE COMMITTEE

For the Year 1861.

THE REV. JOHN HEATLEY LEWIS, CHAIRMAN.
THOMAS WILLIAM BRAMSTON, ESQUIRE, M.P.
THE REV. JOHN PEARSON,
THE REV. HASTINGS ROBINSON, D.D.
JOHN GURNEY FRY, ESQUIRE,
NATHANIEL CLARKE BARNARDISTON, ESQUIRE,
RICHARD BAKER WINGFIELD BAKER, ESQUIRE,
SIR THOMAS BARRETT LENNARD, BART.

OFFICERS.

D. C. CAMPBELL, ESQUIRE, M.D.	...	...	<i>Resident Medical Superintendent.</i>
A. R. HARRISON, ESQUIRE	...	...	<i>Medical Assistant</i>
THE REV. JOSEPH SOWTER,	...	...	<i>Chaplain.</i>
MR. CHARLES RAYNER	...	...	<i>Steward and Clerk of the Asylum.</i>
MRS. CRABB	...	...	<i>Matron.</i>
MRS. SMITH	...	...	<i>Sub-Matron.</i>

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.



To Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in Quarter Session assembled, at Chelmsford in and for the County of Essex, on Tuesday, the 1st day of January, 1861.

The Justices elected at the General Quarter Session of the Peace, holden on the 3rd day of January, 1860, as a Committee on behalf of the County of Essex, during the year next ensuing, for the purposes of the Asylum, erected for the Pauper Lunatics of the said County and the united Boroughs of Colchester and Maldon, pursuant to the Act of Parliament 8th and 9th Vict. c. 126, present this, their Annual Report, conformably with the provisions of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, s. 62.

The Committee again desire to draw the particular attention of the Court to the gradual increase in the number of patients year by year.

There were in the Asylum

On the 25th December, ...	1854—Males	124—	Females	183—	Total	307
„ „	1855— „	139—	„	195— „	334	
„ „	1856— „	156—	„	214— „	370	
„ „	1857— „	166—	„	233— „	399	
„ „	1858— „	168—	„	238— „	406	
„ „	1859— „	177—	„	242— „	419	
„ „	1860— „	187—	„	260— „	447	

There were during the year	1856—A dmissions	134—	Under treatment	468	
„ „	1857— „	148—	„	518	
„ „	1858— „	135—	„	534	
„ „	1859— „	138—	„	544	
„ „	1860— „	161—	„	580	

The following are the general results of the year 1860:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum, 25th December, 1859	177	242	419
Admitted during the year	64	97	161
Under treatment during the year	241	339	580
Removed, &c., during the year:			
	Males.	Females	Total.
Recovered	20	47	67
Improved	3	1	4
Unimproved	2	3	5
Died	29	28	57
Remaining in the Asylum, 25th Dec. 1860 ...	187	260	447

Of the 447 Patients now in the Asylum, 444 are paupers belonging to parishes within the County; and the number at present, is not more than 10 below the number in September last (457), as the Committee reported to the Court at the Michaelmas Session, when the Court empowered and directed the Committee to procure plans and estimates for the enlargement of the Asylum, to be laid before the Court for approval, at this present Session.

From Subscriptions, and principally from a second munificent donation of £40, received from the Society for the Relief of Small Debtors, the Committee have been enabled to make an addition of £100 Stock to the Benevolent Trust Fund, which now amounts to £400, 3 per cent. consols.

During the past year, 46 Patients have been assisted from the Benevolent Fund with sums varying from 10s. to £2.

The two pieces of land purchased this year, with the sanction of the Court, for the purposes of the Asylum, have been directed to be conveyed to C. G. Round, Esq., T. W. Bramston, Esq., M.P., T. B. Western, Esq., John Davis, Esq., and N. C. Barnardiston, Esq., as Trustees.

In the course of the year, that is to say, between 29th Dec. 1859, and 29th Dec. 1860, 1,497 relations and friends have visited Patients at the Asylum.

In the month of October, two of the Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum, and made the following minute in the Visiting Book:—

6

“ ESSEX COUNTY ASYLUM,
24th OCTOBER, 1860.

“ Since our last visit in August, 1859, 71 Males and 120 Females have been admitted; 35 Males and 65 Females have been discharged, of whom 90 were recovered; and 32 Men and 34 Women have died.

“ There are now 184 Male and 264 Female Patients in the Asylum, 4 of whom are private Patients. We have made enquiry as to the number which the building will properly accommodate. The old Male Infirmary on the ground floor, has recently been converted into a Dormitory for Female Patients, and it now contains 25 beds. It is not, however, intended to increase the number of Women to that extent, because some of the Female Dormitories are over crowded. Dr. Campbell is of opinion, that when the new ward is brought into use, he will have vacant space for 27 Patients, of whom 15 may be Females. The total accommodation will then amount to 475.

“ In these circumstances, we understand that the Visitors have it in contemplation to provide additional accommodation, by the erection of detached buildings, of a simple, and as far as possible, of an inexpensive character. The proposed site of these Buildings has been pointed out to us, but until the matter shall have been finally determined on, and brought officially before our Board, we think it better to offer no opinion on the subject.

“ We have this day personally examined all the Patients, and inspected their wards.

“ The whole condition of the Establishment was very satisfactory, and highly creditable to those concerned in its management.

“ The Personal appearance of the Patients shewed that they were carefully assisted by their attendants. Their clothes were clean and suitable.

“ No restraint is employed, and seclusion is very rare. To-day no Patient was in seclusion.

“ We saw the dinners served in several of the wards, and tasted the food, which was of good quality and well served.

“ The Routine of the Establishment is the same as has been before reported. The Employment Book shows that 121 Men and 130

Women were yesterday occupied in various ways. These numbers being about the daily average.

“Last Sunday, 96 Males and 113 Females attended Chapel, and about 50 of each sex are generally present at the daily prayers.

“We found all the wards clean and well ventilated, suitably furnished and comfortable.

“Since the conversion of the old Infirmary into a sleeping ward for Females, No. 7 ward on the Male side, has been brought into use as a hospital for the Men. The stone floor has been removed, and is replaced by boards, and suitable furniture has been provided; and the accommodation thus supplied is very good.

“We observe that a number of additional seats have been placed in the airing courts, and that the windows of the sitting rooms in the Infirmaries have been lowered.

“The Nurses and Attendants are still of a superior class, and are evidently kind to the Patients.

“In conclusion, we have again to express our satisfaction at the good state of the Institution.

“W. G. CAMPBELL, } COMMISSIONERS
“ROBERT NAIRNE, } IN LUNACY.”

CHARLES G. ROUND,
CHAIRMAN.

NATH. C. BARNARDISTON.

J. H. LEWIS.

T. B. WESTERN.

J. W. PERRY WATLINGTON.

T. W. BRAMSTON.

JOHN DAVIS.

R. B. WINGFIELD BAKER.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND VISITORS OF THE ESSEX
LUNATIC ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN,

Another year having elapsed, it again becomes my duty as Medical Superintendent, to submit to you a Report of the general state of the Institution during that period. I am pleased to say that nothing has occurred to interrupt its prosperity, or disappoint those favourable anticipations which were formed of its usefulness. Already, it has afforded a comfortable retreat to many unhappy individuals, who would otherwise have been left in a state of miserable neglect; while it has been the means of restoring to the exercise of reason others who are now earning their livelihood, and managing their families in a proper and becoming manner.

In regard to the Business of the Establishment during the year to which this report refers, the chief topic that claims attention is, the gradual increase in the number of Patients; the present accommodation; and the growing demand for admission. It may, consequently, not be uninteresting to look back and take a general review of the number of admissions, discharges, and deaths in the

Asylum, since it was first established. It was opened for the reception of Patients, on the 23rd day of September, 1853. Since that time there have been admitted, 592 Males and 692 Females, Total 1284.

A very large number on admission had been insane for considerable periods, varying from one to thirty years, and upwards, thus leaving from the first little hope of restoration.

Notwithstanding, however, the large proportions of incurables, the number of Patients who have recovered, amounts to 424. There have been removed—improved, 32; unimproved, 20; and 361 have died; the number of deaths having been much increased by Cholera, which made its appearance in Sept. 1854. Comparing therefore, the number of recoveries with the number of admissions, and keeping in view that in so many cases the disease had been of long standing, and of such a nature as to preclude all hope of recovery, the above statement affords a favourable view of the success of the Institution; and, though recovery was unattainable in many instances, there are not wanting those in which contracted limbs, caused by the treatment they received previous to the Asylum being opened, have been rendered serviceable, in which the stultified intellect has been so far relieved, as to render several Patients, formerly filthy, clean in their habits, and capable of pursuing some employments, as well as of exhibiting interest in the recreations introduced for their amusement. And in the worst cases, life at least, has been rendered less burthensome, and some degree of happiness has been conferred on those to whom hope had long been estranged.

The following statement, which represents the number of Patients resident in the Asylum during each successive year, serves to mark the progressive increase in the population of the Institution.

There were in the Asylum

On the 25th	December,	1854—	Males	124—	Females	183—	Total	307
"	"	1855—	"	139—	"	195—	"	334
"	"	1856—	"	156—	"	214—	"	370
"	"	1857—	"	166—	"	233—	"	399
"	"	1858—	"	168—	"	238—	"	406
"	"	1859—	"	177—	"	242—	"	419

At the present date the numbers are 187 Males and 260 Females, Total, 447; being only three less than the Asylum was built to accommodate; and all these Patients, with the exception of three, are paupers chargeable to Parishes in this County.

When my last Report was published, there were in the Asylum 419 Patients, viz., 177 Males and 242 Females. The admissions in the course of this year have been 161, viz., 64 Males and 97 Females; and the Total number under treatment in the course of the year was 580. During the same period, 67 Patients have been discharged recovered, 4 were removed improved, 5 unimproved, and 57 died. The daily average number was 438, being 19 more than last year. Among the recoveries one very unusual instance occurred, of a Patient who had been nearly five years insane. During the whole of that period he was very excitable, and did not enjoy a single interval of soundness of mind. His recovery, as might be supposed, was slow; but after it did commence it proceeded gradually and steadily. He was dismissed recovered, and continues well. Such cases may afford some ground of hope, and therefore some consolation to the friends of those insane persons, whose malady has been of long duration.

The deaths during the past year have been upwards of 9 per cent. on the number under treatment, being above the general average. It is scarcely necessary to observe that in such an Institution, where individuals are required to be admitted in every state and condition, that a large mortality will sometimes take place; and it so happened that during the past year, in several instances, the deaths happened in the case of individuals with whom no other result could have been anticipated on their admission to the Asylum, to which I regret to say, several were brought in a perfectly hopeless state, after having been retained at home, or in workhouses, until age, infirmity or paralysis, epilepsy and their concomitants had hurried them to the brink of the grave. No fewer than 26 of the whole number died from paralysis, ordinary or general, and epilepsy; ten died of consumption, a disease frequently met with among the inmates of an Asylum, and some sank under the exhaustion consequent on a prolonged state of excitement, and from old age.

A predisposition to self-destruction evinced itself in a large num-

ber of Patients admitted, and I regret to say that in one instance, although every practicable care (as stated by the Coroner at the inquest), was employed to avert an event so distressing, one suicide took place. It was wonderful to observe with what patience and constancy of purpose for a length of time, this Patient watched every opportunity to seize, if possible, an unguarded moment for attempting the object of her fatal desire.

On the night before her death, the unfortunate woman retired to bed at the usual hour, her clothes having been taken from her, and she was watched by two of the Attendants, as she had made several previous attempts on her life. She suffered from a varicose state of the internal saphenous vein of the right leg, which, during the night she opened, by making a very small irregular wound, apparently with a small nail, or that of her thumb, from which a considerable amount of hæmorrhage took place. When discovered, she was in a very weak state, and although stimulants were administered, and other means were used, she died four hours afterwards. To a determined suicide, I fear opportunity is seldom wanting, notwithstanding the greatest vigilance.

The yearly progressive number of Patients formerly mentioned, is not I think, to be attributed to any great and sudden increase of insanity in the County, but from its now having become known and recognised that the Institution affords great advantages to the insane Poor; many persons, long previously neglected at home, have been brought under the notice of the Parish officers, and the obligation which now exists under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, of sending all Pauper Lunatics to the County Asylum, will account in a great measure for the apparently rapid increase of the number of Patients. Another cause, and one which is rendered more grievous because it is in the power of parties to remedy, and which cumbers our Lunatic hospitals with incurables, tends very much to increase the number of Patients: I refer to that dangerous delay which frequently takes place before they are placed under treatment; for where insanity is not of recent origin, it is generally difficult to effect a cure. By not securing for a pauper Lunatic early and proper treatment, when afflicted with any form of mental aberration, the rates are

increased, and the rate-payers are affected, because not only is the treatment of the Patient prolonged, and the expence consequently augmented, even in the most favourable event; but one, who under early treatment would probably only have been a casual recipient of Parish relief, becomes a burden for the term of his life.

Under such circumstances, the population of the Asylum must increase, even in a greater degree than it could do in that dark age, in which hundreds of the poor insane raved out their last breath, unheard, unpitied and forgotten, in the filthy cells in which they were immured. How can it be otherwise, so long as the nature of the cases admitted into our Lunatic Asylum, renders it impossible that the discharges should be commensurate with the influx, so long as death alone has the power to create vacancies for other victims of delay.

During the past year, I regret to say that no fewer than 39 of the cases admitted, had been insane for periods varying from one to twenty years, before they were sent to the Asylum. Some of these cases were young people, who, if they had been sent in time, would probably have been again restored to the blessings of sound intellect; but who by delay are now rendered perfectly incurable, and in all probability would never have been sent here, had they not become demented, destructive, or dirty in their habits.

With reference to the causes inducing the disease in the cases admitted, I have endeavoured in Table No. 10 to exhibit a view of the causes which induced the disease, although it must be allowed that every such attempt is imperfect, from the difficulty in acquiring full information in regard to the history of each case. It will be observed in how large a proportion the disease was constitutional; and that while some of the causes were of a physical, others were of a moral character. In many of the cases the general health was much impaired, under which circumstances many moral causes which in a state of health would be successfully struggled with, prey on the mind with a power that cannot be resisted.

As regards the medical and moral treatment, insanity assumes so many forms, that any attempt to enforce a uniform system of treatment applicable to all cases, would prove utterly unavailing. It would

therefore be superfluous to lay down any plan to be adopted as a general rule. Great care is taken to ascertain exactly the tempers, habits, and disposition of the Patients, to calm their excited feelings by a gentle and steady system of moral discipline, and to correct any physical disturbance in the general system, with diversion of the mind from the train of morbid thought, by the substitution of employment, amusements, excursions into the country during summer, with a variety of rational and amusing occupations.

Nothing can be more satisfactory than the delight which such meetings and excursions afford to the afflicted inmates, and in some cases much good has resulted from them as regards the improvement of the Patients. Strangers to such scenes could not fail to be surprised at the perfect good order, kind feeling, and mirthful enjoyment, with which some hundred persons, all suffering one of the direst visitations of Providence, can assemble on such occasions, and all must see the successful working of a system, the good effects of which are sometimes conspicuous in forwarding recovery.

In former Reports, the different occupations of the Patients have been particularly detailed, and the same variety of employment has been pursued during the year to which this Report refers, with the same beneficial results; and experience only confirms what has been before stated, that while these occupations diffuse more widely the benefits of the Institution, they are likewise a remedial measure of the first importance, essentially promoting the health of the Patients; the active employment afforded by the possession of the former, continues to be a great advantage. I am surprised to find from time to time, Patients before doomed to idleness, become active and useful; and in recent cases the good effects are still more apparent in forwarding convalescence. Some few are employed as tailors, shoemakers, and carpenters, but almost all the Patients having been accustomed to agricultural work, few of them evince a taste for such occupations.

The Female Patients are employed at needlework, knitting, embroidery, in the laundry, washhouse, and kitchen, and a large number of both sexes assist in cleaning the galleries, &c.

The influence of the social visits of the Chaplain and of the ser-

vices in the chapel, continue as heretofore, successful and happy.

No changes have taken place among the Officers, and I am glad to say few among the Attendants; while all who are concerned in conducting the daily business of the House, continue to co-operate with cordiality, and to perform their several duties with zeal and fidelity.

In former Reports I mentioned that some of the Patients after being discharged, evince much gratitude and good feeling. I allude now more particularly, to the frequent visits of old Patients to their former associates in the Institution. These visits produce a very beneficial effect on the minds of the present inmates, in causing them to feel that their own condition is not destitute of hope, while it shows that those who have left the Institution, retain some pleasing associations of the treatment they themselves received.

The difficulties with which many of the Patients have to struggle after recovery, in obtaining employment, and which are a fruitful source of relapses, is a subject which has been alluded to in former Reports. The prevalent, and I must say exaggerated prejudice, which prevails against individuals known to have been subject to mental derangement, militates very strongly against their being again immediately employed; consequently the fund, which was instituted for affording pecuniary aid to the destitute insane, on their discharge, has been attended with very beneficial results. During the past year, many otherwise friendless and in poverty, have received assistance upon their being restored to health, and leaving the Asylum. I again therefore, confidently appeal to the benevolence of the Public, on behalf of a scheme of such utility, feeling assured that it will not be deserted by the humane, who sympathize with their more unfortunate brethren, who value wealth chiefly as the instrument of doing good, and who are aware that, as the reasoning and moral powers are the highest attributes of man, no greater benefit can be conferred on a human being, than after the restoration of these, to keep them in proper exercise.

In conclusion, I beg to thank you for the support and consideration you have afforded me, in carrying out the objects of the Institution, now for upwards of seven years; and I feel sure it must be a source

of satisfaction to you, as it is a subject of grateful reflection to me, that during this period so much disease has been removed, so much misery relieved, and so much sorrow and wretchedness comforted.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

D. C. CAMPBELL, M.D.,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

ESSEX LUNATIC ASYLUM,

31st *December*, 1860.



TABLES.

TABLE, No. 1.

GENERAL RESULTS OF THE YEAR.

	Males	Females	Total
Patients in the Asylum, 25th December, 1859 .	177	242	419
Admitted during the year	64	97	161
Under Treatment during the year	241	339	580
Removed, &c., during the year, viz. :—			
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Recovered	20	47	67
Improved	3	1	4
Unimproved	2	3	5
Died	29	28	57
Remaining in the Asylum, 25th December, 1860	187	260	447

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING THE AGES OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males	Females	Total
From 10 to 20 years	2	9	11
„ 20 to 30 „	7	18	25
„ 30 to 40 „	9	18	27
„ 40 to 50 „	14	29	43
„ 50 to 60 „	18	8	26
„ 60 to 70 „	7	9	16
„ 70 to 80 „	1	4	5
„ 80 to 90 „	2	1	3
Not ascertained	4	1	5
Total	64	97	161

TABLE, No. 3.

SHOWING THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PATIENTS
ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males	Females	Total
Single	22	39	61
Married	33	45	78
Widowed	7	12	19
Not ascertained	2	1	3
Total.	64	97	161

TABLE, No. 4.

SHOWING THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF THE PATIENTS
ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males	Females	Total
Church of England	43	75	118
Dissenters—Sect unknown	4	5	9
Independent	3	8	11
Wesleyan	2	3	5
Baptist	4	3	7
Roman Catholic	1		1
Unknown	7	3	10
Total	64	97	161

TABLE, No. 5.

SHOWING DURATION OF INSANITY IN THE CASES ADMITTED
BEFORE THEY WERE BROUGHT TO THE ASYLUM.

	Males	Females	Total
Not exceeding one month	19	29	48
Between 1 and 2 months	9	15	24
„ 2 and 3 „	2	9	11
„ 3 and 4 „	4	9	13
„ 4 and 5 „		2	2
„ 5 and 6 „	1	1	2
„ 6 months and one year	2	7	9
„ 1 year and 2 years	8	6	14
„ 2 „ 3 „	1	4	5
„ 3 „ 4 „	1	3	4
„ 4 „ 5 „	2	1	3
„ 6 „ 7 „	1	1	2
„ 7 „ 8 „	2	2	4
„ 9 „ 10 „	1	1	2
„ 10 „ 11 „		2	2
„ 11 „ 12 „	1		1
„ 12 „ 13 „		1	1
„ 20 „ 21 „	1		1
From birth	3	2	5
Unknown	6	2	8
Total	64	97	161

TABLE, No. 6.

FORM OF INSANITY IN THE CASES ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males	Females	Total
Mania	19	40	59
Monomania	0	0	0
Melancholia	22	45	67
Dementia	20	10	30
Amentia	3	2	5
Total	64	97	161

TABLE, No. 7.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS IN THE CASES ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males	Females	Total
Cases of first attack	48	71	119
Cases of more than one attack	12	24	36
Cases not ascertained	4	2	6
Total	64	97	161

TABLE, No. 8.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS, &c., DURING EACH MONTH
IN THE YEAR, AND DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER EACH MONTH.

	Admissions		Discharges, Removals, &c.		Deaths		Daily Average		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	TOTAL
December 25th to 31st		2				2	177	241	418
1860.									
January . . .	9	7	3	4	2	1	$177\frac{13}{31}$	$241\frac{19}{31}$	$419\frac{1}{31}$
February . . .	5	5	4	2	3	1	$180\frac{8}{29}$	$246\frac{4}{29}$	$426\frac{12}{29}$
March . . .	6	4	2	4	4	4	$179\frac{9}{31}$	$242\frac{21}{31}$	$421\frac{30}{31}$
April . . .	6	12	3	3	5	1	$177\frac{9}{30}$	$246\frac{4}{30}$	$423\frac{13}{30}$
May . . .	9	15	1	6	1	4	$180\frac{26}{31}$	$255\frac{1}{31}$	$435\frac{27}{31}$
June. . .	2	14	2	6		2	$184\frac{26}{30}$	257	$441\frac{26}{30}$
July . . .		14	3	4	2	1	$182\frac{7}{31}$	$267\frac{12}{31}$	$449\frac{19}{31}$
August . . .	8	12	1	8	1	1	$183\frac{14}{31}$	$272\frac{6}{31}$	$450\frac{20}{31}$
September . .	2	4	2	6		4	$184\frac{27}{30}$	$267\frac{25}{30}$	$452\frac{22}{30}$
October . . .	4	4	2	3	4	4	$185\frac{4}{31}$	$266\frac{10}{31}$	$451\frac{14}{31}$
November . .	5	3	1	4	4	3	$184\frac{24}{30}$	$263\frac{1}{30}$	$447\frac{25}{30}$
December 25th .	8	1	1	1	3		$184\frac{6}{25}$	$259\frac{14}{25}$	$443\frac{20}{25}$
Total . . .	64	97	25	51	29	28	$181\frac{345}{366}$	$256\frac{299}{366}$	$438\frac{278}{366}$

TABLE, No. 9.

OCCUPATION, OR STATIONS IN LIFE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED
DURING THE YEAR.

	Males	Females	Total
Labourers, Wives and Widows of . . .	28	34	62
Domestic Servants.		28	28
Shoemakers	2		2
Tailors	2		2
Sailors, and Wives of	2	3	5
Staymaker.		1	1
Shopkeeper, and Widow of	1	1	2
Pensioners, and Wives of	2	2	4
Wife of a Weaver		1	1
Plumber	1		1
Soldiers	3		3
Bakers	2		2
Innkeeper	1		1
Vendor of Fish	1		1
Silk Factory Worker		1	1
Wife of a Sawyer		1	1
Carpenters, and Wife of	5	1	6
Cow Keeper	1		1
Blacksmiths	2		2
Charwomen		2	2
Straw Plaiter		1	1
Teacher of Music	1		1
Needlewomen		8	8
Wife of a Saddler		1	1
Wife of a Gardener		1	1
Lodging House Keeper		1	1
Schoolmistress		1	1
Wife of a Railway Clerk		1	1
Butcher	1		1
Bricklayer	2		2
Unknown, or No Occupation	7	8	15
Total	64	97	161

TABLE, No. 10.

SUPPOSED CAUSES OF THE DISEASE IN THE CASES ADMITTED
DURING THE YEAR.

	Males	Females	Total
Hereditary	9	28	37
Intemperance	5	5	10
Epilepsy	8	2	10
Paralysis	5		5
Poverty	2	6	8
Old Age	1	2	3
Domestic Affliction	1		1
Puerperal		9	9
Remorse	1	2	3
Pecuniary Losses	2		2
Religious Excitement	2	3	5
Disappointed Affection		3	3
Sun Stroke	1		1
Disease of Spine	1		1
Irregularity of Catamenia		2	2
Congenital	4	2	6
Fall on Head	2		2
Jealousy	1		1
Fright		3	3
Grief		1	1
Loss of Employment	2		2
Blow on the Head	1		1
Death of a Son		1	1
Death of a Father		3	3
Supposed Loss of a Husband at Sea		1	1
Death of a Brother		1	1
Her Daughter Running Away from Home		1	1
Death of Husband		1	1
Unknown	16	21	37
Total	64	97	161

TABLE, No. 11.

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION IN THE
CASES DISCHARGED RECOVERED.

	Males	Females	Total
One week and under	6	14	20
Under 2 weeks	2	4	6
" 3 "		3	3
" 4 "	4	3	7
" 2 months	1	11	12
" 3 "		3	3
" 6 "	2	6	8
" 9 "	1	1	2
" 12 "	2		2
" 18 "	1		1
Unknown	1	2	3
Total	20	47	67

TABLE, No. 12.

LENGTH OF TIME THE PATIENTS DISCHARGED RECOVERED
WERE UNDER TREATMENT IN THE ASYLUM.

	Males	Females	Total
Under One month		1	1
Between 1 and 2 months	3	6	9
" 2 " 3 "	3	6	9
" 3 " 4 "	7	8	15
" 4 " 5 "	2	4	6
" 5 " 6 "	2	5	7
" 6 " 7 "		4	4
" 7 " 8 "		1	1
" 8 " 9 "		1	1
" 9 " 10 "		1	1
" 11 " 12 "	1	2	3
" 1 year and 18 months		5	5
" 18 months and 2 years	1	2	3
" 4 years and 5 years	1	1	2
Total	20	47	67

TABLE, No. 13.

OBITUARY.

No.	Sex	Age	Form of Insanity	In the Asylum	Cause of Death	State on Admission	Union
1	F.	31	Mania	19 months	General paralysis	Had paralytic symptoms	Dunmow
2	F.	36	Dementia	11 weeks	Paralysis	In a very weak state	Billericay
3	M.	54	Mania	3 weeks	Maniacal exhaustion	In a very exhausted state	Tendring
4	M.	48	Dementia	1 year	General paralysis	Paralytic symptoms and bed sores	Tendring
5	F.	50	Melancholia	13 days	Hydrothorax	In a helpless state	Witham
6	F.	52	Mania	70 months	Disease of the heart	In good health	Dunmow
7	M.	34	Melancholia	49 months	Peritonitis	Had lost a leg, but general health good	Halstead
8	M.	63	Mania	70 months	Syncope	Good health	Saffron Walden
9	M.	16	Dementia	49 months	Paralysis	Had been subject to fits for many years	Maldon
10	F.	44	Dementia	18 months	General paralysis	Good general health	Braintree
11	F.	48	Mania	21 months	General paralysis	In very feeble health	St. Saviour's Union
12	M.	46	Mania	4 weeks	Paralysis	In a paralytic state and quite helpless	Orsett
13	F.	53	Mania	35 months	Disease of the heart	Feeble health	Colchester
14	M.	40	Mania	44 months	Epilepsy	Had been subject to fits for many years	Maldon
15	M.	26	Dementia	4 weeks	Epilepsy	In a dying state	Braintree
16	F.	40	Mania	15 months	Paralysis	Much exhausted from epileptic fits	Halstead
17	M.	44	Dementia	5 months	Phthisis	In a hopeless state from disease of the lungs	Dunmow
18	M.	56	Mania	30 months	General paralysis	Had symptoms of general paralysis	Saffron Walden
19	M.	58	Mania	39 months	General paralysis	Had symptoms of general paralysis	Colchester
20	M.	17	Dementia	75 months	Epilepsy and Phthisis	Had been subject to fits for years	Colchester
21	M.	68	Melancholia	32 months	General paralysis	In feeble health	Dunmow
22	M.	60	Dementia	77 months	General paralysis	In feeble health	Chelmsford
23	F.	40	Mania	3 months	Typhoid fever	Good health	Colchester
24	F.	51	Dementia	67 months	Paralysis	Helpless from paralysis	Halstead
25	F.	46	Mania	79 months	Phthisis	Good health	Lexden and Winstree
26	M.	40	Mania	6 weeks	General paralysis	In a sinking state	Colchester
27	F.	40	Melancholia	10 days	Exhaustion from long refusal of food	In a dying state	Braintree
28	F.	29	Dementia	47 months	Marasmus	Good health	Ongar
29	F.	47	Dementia	25 months	Paralysis	In very feeble health	Maldon
30	M.	29	Mania	2 months	Paralysis	In feeble health	Romford
31	F.	60	Melancholia	9 weeks	Atrophy	In a very emaciated condition	Colchester
32	M.	75	Mania	62 months	Bronchitis	Good health	Colchester
33	F.	39	Melancholia	3 weeks	Exhaustion from long refusal of food	In a hopeless state	Chelmsford
34	M.	86	Melancholia	6 months	Natural decay	In feeble health from old age	West Ham

OBITUARY—CONTINUED.

No.	Sex	Age	Form of Insanity	In the Asylum	Cause of Death	State on Admission	Union
35	F.	64	Mania	7 days	Syncope	In a dying state	Tendring
36	F.	53	Dementia	82 months	Phthisis	In feeble health	Saffron Walden
37	F.	57	Melancholia	43 months	Apoplexy	In feeble health and much emaciated	Maldon
38	F.	48	Melancholia	15 days	Hydrothorax	In a dying state	Dunmow
39	M.	47	Melancholia	26 months	Phthisis	In good health	Witham
40	M.	48	Mania	5 months	Maniacal exhaustion	In feeble health	County
41	M.	44	Dementia	5 months	General paralysis	In a hopeless state and perfectly helpless	Saffron Walden
42	M.	39	Dementia	84 months	Phthisis	Good health	West Ham
43	F.	59	Dementia	84 months	Paralysis	Good health	Dunmow
44	F.	49	Melancholia	23 months	Syncope from hæmorrhage	Feeble health	Braintree
45	F.	43	Mania	5 months	Phthisis	In a hopeless state from disease of lungs	Witham
46	F.	50	Mania	84 months	Marasmus	Good health	West Ham
47	F.	47	Mania	82 months	Cancer of the orbit	Had a ragged ulcer on the eye lid	West Ham
48	M.	61	Mania	73 months	General paralysis	Feeble health	Sudbury
49	F.	46	Melancholia	6 months	Gangrene of lungs	Very feeble health	Colchester
50	M.	45	Dementia	5 months	General paralysis	In a hopeless state and quite helpless	Bishop Stortford
51	F.	57	Dementia	84 months	Epilepsy and Anasarca	Subject to epileptic fits	Tendring
52	M.	66	Dementia	7 weeks	Decay of nature	In a perfectly hopeless state	Saffron Walden
53	M.	56	Mania	15 months	Phthisis	Suffered much from asthma	Halstead
54	M.	40	Mania	18 months	General paralysis	Feeble health	Orsett
55	M.	76	Dementia	31 months	Natural decay	Feeble and helpless from age	Private
56	F.	54	Mania	47 months	Phthisis	Good health	Private
57	M.	60	Dementia	5 weeks	Chronic Diarrhœa	Much exhausted	Chelmsford

TABLE, No. 14.

CONDITION OF PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE ASYLUM.
FORM OF INSANITY.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania	53	90	143
Monomania	1	—	1
Melancholia	35	58	93
Dementia	82	101	183
Amentia	16	11	27
Total	187	260	447

COMPLICATED WITH EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, AND CHOREA.

Epileptics	43	24	67
Paralytics	21	23	44
Choreic... ..	3	2	5
Total	67	49	116

EMPLOYMENT.

Capable of being Employed	136	187	323
Incappable	51	73	124
Able to attend Chapel	140	153	293
Total Number in the Asylum, 25th December, 1860 ...	187	260	447

TABLE, No. 15.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS CHARGEABLE TO
EACH UNION.

Unions	In December 1859,		Received since		Discharged, Removed, &c.		Died		Remaining 25th Dec. 1860.		Total, Males and Females
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Braintree	6	8	4	6			1	3	9	11	20
Bishops Stortford.	2	4	4				1		5	4	9
Billericay	4	7	2	3		1		1	6	8	14
Chelmsford	17	15	4	9	2	4	2	1	17	19	36
Colchester	14	11	6	8	4	2	3	4	13	13	26
County	8	4							8	4	12
Dunmow	7	20	3	6		4	3	4	7	18	25
Edmonton	1	3	1	4		2			2	5	7
Epping	4	10	1	6	1	2			4	14	18
Halstead	6	7	2	2			2	2	6	7	13
Lexden and Winstree	11	15	4	6		5	1	1	14	15	29
Maldon	14	13	2	5	2	2	2	2	12	14	26
Ongar	3	5		5		3		1	3	6	9
Orsett	8	3	1	2		2	2		7	3	10
Risbridge	1	3			1					3	3
Rochford	2	9	3	6	1	5			4	10	14
Romford	14	16	5	4			1		18	20	38
Royston											
Sudbury	5	5	3	2	2	3	1		5	4	9
Saffron Walden . . .	11	13	3	3	1	1	4	1	9	14	23
Tendring	12	18	1	3		1	2	2	11	18	29
West Ham	11	33	8	11	3	5	2	2	14	37	51
Witham	12	12	4	4	3	3	1	2	12	11	23
Private Patients . . .	3	4			1	1	1	1	1	2	3
St. Saviour's		1						1			
St. Marylebone . . .			1		1						
Poole		1				1					
Hartismere			1		1						
Stepney		1				1					
Greenwich			1		1						
County of Middlesex .		1				1					
Fulham						1					
Prescott	1			1	1						
Blithing				1		1					
Total	177	242	64	97	25	51	29	28	187	260	447

TABLE, No. 16.

WORK DONE BY FEMALE PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR 1860.

ARTICLES	MADE	REPD.	ARTICLES	MADE	REPD.
Night Caps	292	662	Window Blinds	84	10
Day Caps.....	166	797	Mattresses Upholstered ...	34	—
Dresses.....	657	2042	Dusters	845	—
Petticoats	294	2190	Knitted Curtains	28	—
Chemises	386	2971	Damask ditto	4	—
Aprons.....	266	2924	Sofa Covers	15	—
Bed Gowns	68	1877	Valances	2	—
Handkerchiefs	752	1449	Chair Covers	26	—
Shirts	241	5508	Chair & Sofa Pillow Covers	22	—
Flannel Waistcoats.....	—	434	Chair Cushions	23	—
“ Drawers.....	2	304	Muslin Curtains	6	—
Sheets	206	1204	Knitted Table Covers.....	4	—
Towels	249	4	Carpet Bound—pieces ...	53	—
Hose.....	—	7730	Waistcoats	1	—
Blankets	—	188	Bonnets Trimmed	146	—
Mattresses	—	49	Ticking Dresses	8	—
Rugs	—	344	Mens' Caps	5	—
Pillow Cases and Ticks ...	273	1706	Trowsers	3	—
Stays	29	301	Shrouds	57	—
Pinafores.....	184	405	Mattress Cases.....	80	—
Table Cloths	23	14			

WORK DONE FOR BENEVOLENT FUND.

Strips Embroidery	93	—	Embroidered Sleeves	4	—
Bed Gowns	12	—	„ Collars	6	—
Chemises	1	—	Shirts	322	4
Childrens' Petticoats	6	—	Toilet Mats	6	—
Shirt Fronts & Wristbands	14	—	„ Covers	3	—

WORK DONE BY MALE PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR 1860

Work by Tailors—			Work by Shoemakers—		
Jackets made	32		Male Leather Boots & Shoes made	71	
Vests „	26		Female ditto	86	
Trowsers „	123		Female Cloth ditto	43	
Jackets repaired	492		Male Canvass ditto	13	
Vests „	219		Boots and Shoes repaired	875	
Trowsers „	953				
Strong rugs„	59				
Bed Sackings „	48				
Carpet Bound—pieces	46				
Matting „	51				

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITING JUSTICES OF THE
ESSEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN,

I have but few new facts to communicate respecting the results of my ministrations during the past year, and those, for the most part, similar in character to the facts reported in the six preceding years. But upon the whole, I think there has been much to encourage; many instances of persons influenced by real religion, and some few, I hope, led to repent of past wickedness, and to pray for forgiveness and grace. There have been some, also, whom God in His mercy has delivered from sorrow and despair, and has "restored unto them the joy of His salvation."

The Public Services of the church have been conducted as usual; and the Sunday Services, especially, have been well attended by the inmates of the Asylum, whose conduct has been uniformly decorous and devout. Doubtless, there are *some* here, (as everywhere), who join in the outward worship of God, only for form's sake; there are some, also, who appear altogether incapable of entering into the meaning of what they see and hear; but there are, I rejoice to say,

many to whose hearts religious truth comes home as a Divine reality, and who find in religious worship their best comfort; the utterance of their heart's truest and deepest yearnings. These worshippers "in spirit and in truth," have found our Church Service to be to them, not in name only, but in blessed certainty, "a means of grace." I will refer to one case, in particular. At the commencement of the past year, there was a man in No. 3, who had been long labouring under the most distressing sorrow. He feared that "the Lord had shut up His loving-kindness in displeasure, and that His mercy was gone utterly to an end for evermore." One morning, in going my usual rounds, this man stepped up to me, and begged to have a little conversation. A passage in the Epistle to the Hebrews had long weighed heavily on his mind; and he had just begun to have a glimmering hope, that the verse which had caused him such distress, was capable of receiving some other interpretation than that most gloomy one which he had put upon it. I noticed that he looked more cheerful than I had ever seen him. "Yes," said he, "and that is the reason I wish to speak to you to-day. The subject of yesterday's sermon gave me a comfort which I have not felt for months; it put things in a new light to me, and led me to hope that perhaps there might be mercy for me yet." The man soon after became convalescent. The subject of the sermon which had so beneficially impressed him was, the object and meaning of the Epiphany, "Jesus Christ manifested to take away sin." But the manner in which I was led to the choice of that text, was so singular, that I can scarcely regard it as otherwise than Providential.

The impression came over me, late on the Saturday, that I ought to preach on that subject. I knew that it was scarcely possible, in so short a time, to do justice to it; and therefore, tried to shake off the impression, but I could not do it; I felt that I *must* take that text; and accordingly, in a very hasty and imperfect manner, I prepared the sermon; and the result was, that it came to one burdened heart, at least, as a Divine message of comfort and peace. When the Patient here referred to, was becoming convalescent, he endeavoured with much earnestness, as I believe men, who feel

the value of religion, and know its power, will always do more or less, to lead his fellow-sufferers to the same source of consolation. He wished them to be partakers with him, of the rest which Christ in His gospel offers to the weary, and the heavy laden. Within the last month, a case came under my notice, of one who had derived the greatest benefit from that man's exhortation and example. "Aye," said he to me, "he was a good man, he was; he used to come and beg of me to go with him to Chapel, when I was that bad that I dare not go." The poor fellow feared that God would strike him dead, if such a sinner as he was, should pollute the Chapel with his presence. I never saw a man in such misery; he feared even the very pictures on the wall of his gallery, and thought they were put there to mock and punish him; he thought he was too sinful ever to be saved. So he told his kind friend, "It's no use, I can't go." The man in reply, said, "Look at *me*; I was once in the same way, and God has comforted me, and if you will go with me to pray, He will comfort you." And, at length, he persuaded him. "And I am glad he did," said the man; "Yes, sir; I found his words true." This Patient also exercises a very salutary influence on the minds of his fellow-sufferers. It is quite beautiful to see what a genial sympathy he has; and the readiness with which he performs all kindly offices for the weak and helpless; and with what a tender anxiety, he enquires after the spiritual condition of those who are laid on their sick beds.

To the above two instances, of Patients who have derived decided good from our religious services, I might add many more. One man told me, that he had often said his prayers, but never prayed till he learned to do so here. Several others have expressed their deep thankfulness, that feelings of religion have been first awakened in their minds; or, that their faith, which had grown cold and dead, has been quickened to new life, in this Asylum. And even in the case of Idiots, who seem to have scarcely a glimmering of reason, our Public devotions *may* have a greater influence than we can at all appreciate. Perhaps *not all*, but at least *some* of them, appear to understand the purpose for which we all meet in common worship, to confess our common sins and wants, and to

pray together for mercy, and for divine aid and strength. One evening, in June last, there occurred an incident which led me to form this conclusion; and to indulge the hope that God may be working very graciously in many instances, where the eye of man cannot penetrate. A youth, in whom all intellectual power seems extinct, came to me when we were on the grounds, at cricket, and dancing about with his strange, uncouth gestures, he touched my arm, and pointing towards the Chapel, said, "Church, Church!" "Yes, Billy, I see; and what do we go to Church for?" He pointed to the ground, as if to show that we *kneel* there; and then folded his hands, and said, "say Father;" and "Lord mercy;" meaning that we say "Our Father," there, and that we pray "Lord, have mercy." It is impossible to say to what extent he realizes the meaning of it; but it is clear, that the words—"Father" and "mercy" have made some impression on him; and perhaps represent to his heart *more* than any human words can tell.

There was another little idiot boy, who seemed, in some way or other, to understand that it was right to pray. I once endeavoured to teach him to read, thinking that it might tend in some degree, to develope his intellect; but he was not able to give the requisite attention, and the attempt failed. He learned, however, to repeat a short prayer, morning and evening; and every time he saw me, he came up with a glad smile on his face, to tell me that he had said his prayers. His mind became a perfect blank at last; but perhaps it may be that, that saying his prayers, which he spoke of so gladly, as long as he was able, had suggested, or was suggested by, a feeling of his need of mercy and grace; and a dim consciousness that his need could only be satisfied by that great Being, whom he had learned to address as his Father, through Jesus Christ.

I would not, however, be understood as suggesting that *all alike* receive and embrace religious truth. In this little world of ours, bound round by these Asylum walls, it is just the same as it is in the great, restless, everchanging world beyond, and outside ours; there are some of every kind; some that hate, as well as some that love the truth; some that "die and make no sign," as well as some that die in peace and faith. With regard to the former, especially

considering that we know not how far they may, or may not, be responsible beings, let us

“Forbear to judge, for we are sinners all.

* * * draw the curtain close;

And let us all to meditation.”

With regard to the latter, who have embraced the faith of Jesus Christ, we give God thanks; it is the work of His grace.

I have the honour to remain,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

JOSEPH SOWTER,

CHAPLAIN.

Warley,

29th Dec., 1860.



TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS, &c.

1860.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS BY CHARLES

Asylum, during

MAINTENANCE

Receipts.

1859. Dec. 25.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance of last Account . . . . .	.	.	.	1,600	1	0
From Unions contributing to the Asylum for four Quarters, ending 25th December, 1860, viz.:—						
Braintree	418	9	6			
Bishops Stortford	202	0	3			
Billericay	314	11	2			
Chelmsford	903	18	2			
Colchester	672	15	10			
Dunmow	631	18	9			
Edmonton	134	11	9			
Epping	433	2	10			
Halstead	301	17	9			
Lexden and Winstree	727	3	10			
Maldon	659	13	9			
Ongar	216	7	11			
Orsett	292	15	1			
Risbridge	87	6	9			
Rochford	368	18	4			
Romford	880	3	1			
Sudbury	268	1	1			
Saffron Walden	635	6	5			
Tendring	746	11	4			
West Ham	1319	1	8			
Witham	692	10	6			
	<hr/>			10,907	5	9
Carried forward	£10,907	5	9	1,600	1	0

GRAY ROUND, ESQUIRE, Treasurer of the Essex County Lunatic
the Year, 1860.

ACCOUNT.

Payments.

SALARIES AND WAGES.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Clerk to Visitors	100	0	0			
Officers	1215	0	0			
Male Attendants	481	9	1			
Female ditto	402	7	9			
Male Servants	156	5	6			
Female ditto	49	0	0			
	<hr/>			2,404	2	4

PROVISIONS.

Arrowroot and Sago, 259 lbs.	7	10	10
Brewer	50	16	3
Butter, 9318 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	420	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley and Oatmeal, 658 lbs.	6	10	0
Cheese, 7155 lbs.	249	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coffee, 47 lbs.	2	14	10
Currants and Raisins, 350 lbs.	7	13	9
Eggs	38	7	1
Fish	16	12	10
Flour, 545 sacks	1081	10	0
Fruit.	7	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Malt and Hops . { Malt, 166 qrs. } .	703	18	3
	{ Hops, 1739 lbs. }		
Meat { Boned Beef, 43,015 lbs.	2446	4	0
Milk, 7,022 gallons	285	10	1
Molasses, 266 lbs.	1	18	0
Peas, 36 bushels	14	8	0
Potatoes { 292 bushels	117	13	0
	{ 378 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto, see Farm Account }		

Carried forward . £5,458 11 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2,404 2 4

Receipts—continued.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward .	10,907	5	9	1,600	1	0

From Unions, &c., not contributing—

Poole . . .	15	9	2			
St. Saviours .	7	4	0			
County of Middlesex .	7	10	0			
Prescott . . .	12	16	0			
Stepney . . .	2	4	0			
St. Marylebone .	9	0	0			
Hartismere . . .	2	16	0			
Greenwich . . .	2	14	0			
Fulham . . .	11	14	0			
Blithing . . .	2	16	0			
				74	3	2

From County Treasurer 284 14 9

From Private Patients (6) 123 19 4

11,390 3 0

From Unions, &c., for Funeral Expenses—

Bishops Stortford	0	18	0
Braintree	3	12	0
Chelmsford	2	14	0
Colchester	5	8	0
Dunmow	6	6	0
Halstead	3	12	0
Lexden and Winstree	1	16	0
Maldon	3	12	0
Orsett	1	16	0
Sudbury	0	18	0
Saffron Walden	4	10	0
Tendring	3	12	0
West Ham	3	12	0
Witham	1	16	0
St. Saviour's	0	18	0

45 0 0

Carried forward £13,035 4 0

Payments—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	5,458	11	9½	2,404	2	4
Poultry	15	14	10			
Rice, 952 lbs.	7	14	0			
Sugar, 11070 lbs.	194	4	1			
Salt, Spices, &c.	25	2	4			
Tobacco and Snuff { Tobacco, 326 lbs. }	71	8	8			
{ Snuff 76 lbs. }						
Tea, 2,836 lbs	441	9	0			
Vegetables (see Farming Account)	260	18	2			
				6,475	2	10½

FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Coals and Coke { Wallsend, 315 tons }	1,050	8	9			
{ Steam, 525 „ }						
{ Skreenings, 180 „ }						
{ Coke, 6½ chaldrons }						
Candles (Stores, 35 doz., Composite, 3½ doz.)	13	7	3			
Gas, 793,400 feet	214	17	7			
Oil and Cotton	11	19	6			
				1,290	13	1

WASHING.

Soap, Yellow . 10,220 lbs.	172	13	8			
„ Soft . 22 firkins	18	9	0			
Soda 2,399 lbs.	8	19	4½			
Starch and Blue { Starch, 1,162 lbs. }	22	4	3			
{ Blue, 50 lbs. }						
Washerwomen	76	0	0			
				298	6	3½

NECESSARIES.

Brushes, Mops, &c.	37	13	8			
Blackening, Black Lead, &c.	16	9	0			
Combs and Hair Brushes	13	7	8			
House Flannel, Dusters, &c.	19	15	0			
Casks	18	10	0			
				105	15	4

SURGERY AND DISPENSARY.

Drugs.	45	12	9½			
Wine	48	16	0			
Spirits	50	5	0			
Instruments	10	1	3			
				154	15	0½
Carried forward				£10,728	14	11½

Receipts—continued.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	13,035	4	0
PROVISIONS.			
Luncheons	7	18	0
Dripping	17	10	3
	<u>25</u>	8	3
CLOTHING.			
Clothes.	2	5	6
GARDEN AND FARM.			
Pigs.	5	0	0
Lambs	35	5	0
Wool	5	11	6
Feed of Sheep	1	17	6
Skin	0	5	0
Value of Pork supplied to House	214	17	9
„ Potatoes	69	15	6
„ other Vegetables „	260	18	2
	<u>593</u>	10	5
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Discount	19	8	9
Old Stores	20	8	7
	<u>39</u>	17	4
Carried forward	£13,696	5	6

Payments—continued.

		£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward .	10,728	14	11½
CLOTHING.				
Calico	35	2	10	
Leather, &c.	81	17	1	
Bonnets and Ribbon	16	3	9	
Shawls	20	8	4	
Hose, Female	12	3	9	
Handkerchiefs, Female.	2	9	4	
Flannel	31	16	0	
Striped Linen	71	14	0	
Print and Linsey for Dresses	170	18	5	
Jean for Petticoats and Stays	6	11	11	
Check for Aprons	19	18	6	
Material for Caps	5	6	4	
Stays	4	13	0	
Linsey for Petticoats	21	1	10	
Thread, Needles, &c.	44	11	6½	
Shoemaker	53	6	0	
Tailor	53	6	0	
Cloth, &c.	38	6	1	
Clothing, Male	102	2	6	
Shirting	29	17	11	
Male, Hose	12	18	0	
„ Handkerchiefs	8	19	0	
„ Hats	8	6	8	
				851 18 9½
FURNITURE AND BEDDING.				
Crockery	29	3	4	
Ironmongery	62	10	5	
Matting and Carpet	100	12	9	
Furniture	18	6	1½	
Towelling	9	2	5	
Sheeting	74	0	7	
Bed Tick	4	11	7	
Strong Rugs	6	4	0	
Blankets	76	6	5	
Diaper for Table Cloths	15	5	5	
Water Beds	8	2	9	
Material for Blinds	17	3	1	
Mattress Making	2	10	8	
				423 19 6
FUNERAL EXPENCES				45 0 0
	Carried forward .	£12,049	13	3½

Receipts—continued.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.	13,696	5	6

£13,696 5 6

Payments—continued.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	12,049	13	3½

GARDEN AND FARM.

Implements and Repairs.	29	0	11½
Provender for Live Stock	115	12	6
Bailiff and Labourers	113	13	6
Seeds and Plants	66	9	11
Straw	73	4	0
Rates	7	2	5½
Rent-Charge	18	10	9
Pigs	14	5	0
Lambs	51	0	0
Manure.	33	15	7
Sundries	5	10	7½
	<hr/>		
	528	5	3½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements.	27	15	6
Books and Periodicals	30	13	3
Stationery, Printing, and Account Books	43	10	1½
Postage and Carriage of Goods, &c.	55	11	2
Petty Disbursements	83	12	2½
Rates	2	17	7½
Allowance to Discharged Patients on Trial, (16 and 17 Vict. cap. 97, sec. 79.)	3	8	0
	<hr/>		
	247	7	10½
Balance	870	19	0½

£13,696 5 6

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

1859.	Dec. 25th.	To balance of the last Account	£.	s.	d.
			778	11	11½
1860.		To proportion of Expences of Additions, Alterations and Improvements, viz. :—			
		County Treasurer	241	10	9
		Borough of Colchester	13	10	2
		“ Saffron Walden	3	16	5
		“ Maldon	3	0	0
			261	17	4
		To proportion of Expences of Furniture, &c., for additional Ward, No. 7, Male :—			
		County Treasurer	379	5	6
		Borough of Colchester	21	4	1
		“ Saffron Walden	5	19	11
		“ Maldon	4	14	3
			411	3	9
		To proportion of Expences of ordinary Repairs, &c. :—			
		County Treasurer	886	12	10
		Borough of Colchester	49	11	3
		“ Saffron Walden	14	0	5
		“ Maldon	11	0	3
			961	4	9

£2,412 17 9½

PAYMENTS.

1860.		Additions, Alterations and Improvements :—	£.	s.	d.
		Sewage Filter.....	9	9	6
		Boarding No. 7, Male Ward.....	184	16	0
		Staircase, No. 10, Female	42	0	0
		Fencing Piggeries	25	11	10
			261	17	4
		Furniture, &c., for Additional Ward, No. 7, Male	411	3	9
		Ordinary Repairs, &c. :—			
		Bricklayers' Wages, Bricks, Tiles, &c.	270	10	3
		Ironmongery, Engineering & Smiths' Work	368	9	11
		Plumbing, Glazing and Painting.....	97	11	10
		Carpenters' Wages, Timber, &c.	139	12	5
		Paper Hanging	32	10	4
		Insurance	46	0	0
		Ratcatcher	6	10	0
			961	4	9
		Balance.....	778	11	11½

£2,412 17 9½

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

		<i>DR.</i>		<i>CR.</i>	
		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
1859. Dec. 25th.	Balance due.....	657	7 2	657	7 2
1860.	Proportion of Bills for Additions, Alterations and Improvements	241	10 9	478	10 7
	The like for Furniture, &c. for New Ward	379	5 6	1,028	18 6
	Ordinary Repairs, &c.....	886	12 10		
		<u>£2,164 16 3</u>		<u>£2,164 16 3</u>	

BOROUGH OF COLCHESTER.

		1860.	
		£.	s. d.
1859. Dec. 25th.	Balance due.....	118	1 7
1860.	Proportion of Bills for Additions, Alterations and Improvements	13	10 2
	The like for Furniture, &c. for New Ward	21	4 1
	Ordinary Repairs	49	11 3
		<u>£202 7 1</u>	
		Cash, balance of last Account	
		April 3rd. Ditto	
		Aug. 28th.	
		Balance due	
		<u>£202 7 1</u>	

BOROUGH OF SAFFRON WALDEN.

		1860.	
		£.	s. d.
1859. Dec. 25th.	Balance due.....	13	10 4
1860.	Proportion of Bills for Additions, Alterations and Improvements	3	16 5
	The like for Furniture, &c. for New Ward	5	19 11
	Ordinary Repairs.....	14	0 5
		<u>£37 7 1</u>	
		Cash, balance of last Account	
		Mar. 27th.	
		Sept. 29th. Ditto, by Order of Committee for Repairs ...	
		Balance due	
		<u>£37 7 1</u>	

BOROUGH OF MALDON.

		1860.	
		£.	s. d.
1859. Dec. 25th.	Balance due.....	10	12 6
1860.	Proportion of Bills for Additions, Alterations and Improvements	3	0 0
	The like for Furniture, &c. for New Ward	4	14 3
	Ordinary Repairs	11	0 3
		<u>£29 7 0</u>	
		Cash, balance of last Account	
		Aug. 7th.	
		Nov. 6th. Ditto, by Order of Committee for Repairs.....	
		Balance due	
		<u>£29 7 0</u>	

BALANCE SHEET.

1860.		£.	s.	d.
Dec. 25th.	Maintenance Account ... page 41	870	19	0½
	Building Account ... page 42	778	11	11½
<hr/>				
1860.				
	Cash at Messrs. Sparrow's Bank.....	286	19	8
	Cash at the Bank of England	6	2	3
	Balance in Steward's hands.....	19	1	1
ARREARS.				
	Unions.....	190	6	7
	Private Patient	4	16	4
	County Treasurer page 43	1,028	18	6
	Borough of Colchester ... ,	84	5	6
	" Saffron Walden ,,	16	5	5
	" Maldon ,,	12	15	8
		<hr/> 1,337 8 0		
<hr/>				
		£1,649	11	0
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CHARLES G. ROUND, {
CHAIRMAN AND
TREASURER.

JOHN DAVIS,
N. C. BARNARDISTON, }
AUDITORS.

SUMMARY

Heads of Expenditure.	Expenditure.	Average Cost per Head per Week.	
	£ s. d.	s. d.	
Salaries and Wages	2,404 2 4	2 1	97,064
Provisions (less receipts)	6,449 14 7½	5 7¼	144,560
Fuel and Lighting	1,290 13 1	1 1½	1,552
Washing	298 6 3½	0 3	77,642
Necessaries	105 15 4	0 1	68,408
Surgery and Dispensary	154 15 0½	0 1½	76,418
Clothing (less receipts)	849 13 3½	0 8¾	89,236
Furniture	423 19 6½	0 4¼	119,164
Miscellaneous (less receipts)	207 10 6½	0 2	109,894
	12,184 10 1	10 7¼	141,594 160,586
DEDUCT—			
Garden and Farm (less payments)	65 5 1½	0 0½	117,350
Total	12,119 4 11½	10 6¾	24,244 160,586

FARMING ACCOUNT.

DR.

1859,	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Dec. 31st. Value of Live Stock	209	12	0			
" Dead Stock	239	19	6			
" Implements	110	0	0			
				559	11	6
1860.						
Dec. 31st. Implements, Repairs, &c.	29	0	11½			
Provender for Live Stock	115	12	6			
Bailiff and Labourers	113	13	6			
Seeds and Plants	66	9	11			
Straw	73	4	0			
Rates	7	2	5½			
Rent-Charge	18	10	9			
Lambs	51	0	0			
Sundries	5	10	7½			
Pigs	14	5	0			
Manure	33	15	7			
Balance in favor of Farm ...	528	5	3½			
	44	4	1½			

£1,132 0 11

CR.

1860.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Dec. 31st. Value of Vegetables, &c., supplied to House,						
viz:—						
Rhubarb, Fruit, &c.	19	15	9			
Herbs, Onions, &c.	14	16	11			
Celery, Salad, &c.	13	2	2			
Turnips	18	16	3			
Carrots, Parsnips, and Beet Root	49	5	8			
Peas and Beans	53	2	3			
Cabbages	91	19	2			
378½ bushels of Potatoes	69	15	6			
				330	13	8
7359 lbs. of Pork and 1 Sucking Pig	214	17	9			
Labour done by Horses in Carting	7	12	6			
Gravel, &c.						
By Sale of Pigs	5	0	0			
Lambs	35	5	0			
Wool	5	11	6			
Feed for Sheep, &c.	2	2	6			
Value of Live Stock	236	13	0			
Dead Stock	194	5	0			
Implements	100	0	0			
				530	18	0

£1,132 0 11

CONTRACT PRICES of the Principal Articles of Consumption.

Articles			DURING THE QUARTER ENDING			
			25th March, 1860.	24th June, 1860.	29th Sept. 1860.	25th Dec. 1860.
			£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Arrow Root	Per Cwt. ...		3 16 0	3 17 6	3 16 0	3 16 0
Butter	„ ...		5 9 0	5 2 0	4 10 0	5 4 0
Coals, Wallsend	Per Ton ...		1 3 11	1 4 11	1 4 1	1 5 2
„ Screenings ...	„ ...		0 13 3	0 13 3	0 13 3	0 13 3
„ Inland Steam .	„ ...		0 18 0	0 18 3	0 18 1	0 19 1
Cheese	Per Cwt. ...		3 11 0	3 9 0	4 10 0	4 0 0
Flour	Per Sack ...		1 12 6	1 14 0	2 5 0	2 7 6
Meat, Boned Beef, per Stone of 14lbs.			0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 9	0 8 2
„ Roasting ditto .	„ ...		0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 9	0 8 2
„ Mutton	„ ...		0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 9	0 8 2
„ Legs and Shins	„ ...		0 3 6	0 3 6	0 4 1	0 4 1
Milk	Per Gallon ...		0 0 10	0 0 9	0 0 10	0 0 10
Sugar Moist	Per Cwt. ...		1 18 0	1 18 0	2 0 0	1 18 0
Soap Yellow.....	„ ...		2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 18 0
„ „	„ ...		1 14 0	1 16 0	1 14 0	1 12 6
„ Soft.....	Per Firkin ...		0 18 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 13 6
Starch	Per Cwt. ...		2 0 0	1 16 0	1 18 0	1 18 0
Sago	„ ...		1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0	1 16 0
Snuff.....	Per lb. ...		0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6
Tobacco	„ ...		0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 4

ESSEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.—DIETARY FOR THE PATIENTS.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.										SUPPER.									
	Male		Female		Male					Female					Male		Female							
	Bread	Butter	Tea	Bread	Butter	Tea	Uncooked Meat	Bread	Beer	Soup	Meat Pie	Suet Pudding	Potatoes	Uncooked Meat	Bread	Beer	Soup	Meat Pie	Suet Pudding	Potatoes	Bread	Butter	Tea	
SUNDAY	Oz. 6	Oz. ½	Pt. 1	Oz. 5	Oz. ½	Pt. 1	Oz. 7	Oz. 5	Pt. ½				12	Oz. 7	Oz. 4	Pt. ½					Oz. 6	Oz. ½	Pt. 1	
MONDAY	6	½	1	5	½	1	3	6	½	1½				3	5	½	1½				6	½	1	
TUESDAY	6	½	1	5	½	1	7	5	½				12	7	4	½				12	6	½	1	
WEDNESDAY	6	½	1	5	½	1	7		½			12		7		½	½		12	6	½	1		
THURSDAY	6	½	1	5	½	1	7	5	½		12	{ 8 oz. incl. imple }	{ 8 oz. incl. imple }	{ 3 }	4	½			{ 8 oz. incl. imple }	6	½	1		
FRIDAY	6	½	1	5	½	1	3		½								7			½		12		6	½	1
SATURDAY	6	½	1	5	½	1	7	5	½				12	7	4	½	½			6	½	1		
TOTAL.....	42	3½	7	35	3½	7	41	26	3½	1½	12	12	48	41	21	3½	1½	12	12	48	42	3½	35	7

When Vegetables are not given at Dinner, the Males receive 8 oz. and the Females 7 oz. Bread each

ESSEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE ESTABLISHMENT, DEC. 31, 1860.

OFFICERS.	£.	s.	d.	
Medical Superintendent	600	0	0	} Apartments, Coals, Gas, Vegetables and Washing
Chaplain	230	0	0	
Medical Assistant & Dispenser	100	0	0	} Furnished Apartments, Board, and Attendance
Steward and Clerk	175	0	0	
Matron	90	0	0	} Furnished Apartments, Board, and Attendance
Sub-Matron	30	0	0	
				Board, Residence & Washing

MALE ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS.

Head Attendant	37	0	0	Board, Lodging, & Washing
Three Attendants, £32 each	96	0	0	Ditto
Six „ „ £30 „	180	0	0	Ditto
Five „ „ £28 „	140	0	0	Ditto
One Night ditto	30	0	0	Ditto
Engineer	100	0	0	
Bailiff	52	0	0	} House, Coals, Washing, and Vegetables
Baker	60	0	0	
Carpenter	60	0	0	
Shoemaker.	54	12	0	
Tailor	54	12	0	
Bricklayer.	60	0	0	
Gate Porter	30	0	0	Board, Lodging, & Washing
Assistant Store Keeper	28	0	0	Ditto
House Porter	10	0	0	Ditto
Stoker	14	0	0	Ditto
Ploughman, at 15s. per week	39	0	0	
Engineer's Boy	12	0	0	Board, Lodging, & Washing
Plough Boy, 1s. 6d. per Week	3	18	0	Ditto

FEMALE ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS.

Thirteen Attendants, £20 each	260	0	0	Board, Lodging, & Washing
Seven „ „ £18 „	126	0	0	Ditto
One Night Attendant	20	0	0	Ditto
Cook	24	0	0	Ditto
House-maid	12	0	0	Ditto
Kitchen-maid	12	0	0	Ditto
Head Laundress	22	0	0	Ditto
Three under ditto, £18 each	54	0	0	Ditto

